

ENGLISH GRAMMAR CARD



EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH

1. NOUNS
2. PRONOUNS
3. ADJECTIVES
4. VERBS
5. ADVERBS
6. PREPOSITIONS
7. CONJUNCTIONS
8. INTERJECTIONS

1. Nouns

Nouns are the names of a person, place or thing.

Types of Noun

COMMON

General name of a person, place or thing.

<i>mother, father, boy, girl</i>	<i>(person)</i>
<i>house, garden, forest</i>	<i>(place)</i>
<i>book, apple, pencil, dog</i>	<i>(thing)</i>

PROPER

Name of a particular person, place or thing.
Begins with a capital letter.

<i>Mary, Thomas</i>	<i>(person)</i>
<i>London, France, Parliament</i>	<i>(place)</i>
<i>Pepsi, Google</i>	<i>(thing)</i>

COLLECTIVE

Refers to a group of persons or things.

choir
team
herd
flock

ABSTRACT

Things that cannot be touched such as ideas or emotions.

wisdom

joy

knowledge

health

fear

air

length

Gender

Tells whether a noun is masculine, feminine, common or neuter.

Masculine:	boy, man, brother, father, husband
Feminine:	girl, woman, sister, mother, wife
Common:	student, baby, friend, teacher
Neuter:	car, tree, building, book, flower, forest

Possessive Case of Nouns

Singular	the boy's toy the dog's bone my brother's book one's rights someone else's problem
----------	--

Plural	three girls' dresses the dogs' bones women's rights children's education men's cars
--------	---

If a word ends in 's', you can choose to add 's or just an apostrophe.

Mrs Jones' book
Mrs Jones's book

Its	When it is used in the possessive case of a noun, it does not use an apostrophe.
-----	---

The dog wanted its bone.

2. Pronouns

Pronouns replace nouns.

Types of Pronoun

Personal Replaces persons or things in a sentence.

I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they

Possessive Shows possession of a noun in a sentence.

This bed is mine.

That bed is yours.

Demonstrative Shows which nouns are meant in a sentence

That is the painting I drew.

I bought ***those*** jeans yesterday.

Interrogative Used to ask questions in a sentence.

What did you buy at the market?

Relative Relates to a previous noun and joins clauses together in a sentence.

I am the person ***who*** threw the stone.

The cake ***that*** I baked is wonderful.

Reflexive Refers to the subject of a sentence.

I hurt ***myself*** when I fell.

She blamed ***herself*** for losing the wallet.

Personal Pronouns

Person	Singular	Object	Plural	Object
1st Person	I	me	we	us
2nd Person	you	you	you	you
3rd Person	he/she/it	him/her/it	they	them

3. Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns.

Types of Adjectives

Descriptive	Describes people and things. <i>a sad boy</i> <i>a red ball</i>
Demonstrative	Points out nouns in a sentence. <i>this dog</i> <i>that cat</i> <i>those grapes</i> <i>these chocolates</i>
Distributive	Separates nouns in a group. <i>every student</i> <i>each apple</i>
Interrogative	Asks questions about the nouns. <i>Which boy?</i> <i>What flavour?</i>
Numeral	Counts nouns. <i>six children</i> <i>three pencils</i>
Proper	Adjective form of a proper noun <i>English language</i> <i>French cheese</i>
Possessive	Shows the ownership of nouns. <i>my party</i> <i>his ball</i> <i>its tail</i>
Quantitative	Describes how much or how many <i>some children</i> <i>more books</i> <i>several apples</i>

Comparison of Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
old	older	oldest
good	better	best
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

4. Verbs

Verbs show an action, state or condition in a sentence.

Types of Verbs

Finite Used with a subject to make a tense.

I drove to work yesterday.
They play tennis on Saturdays.

Non-finite Cannot be used with a subject to make a verb tense.

Swimming is fun

Infinitive Adds 'to' to the verb.

to play
to sing
to study

Transitive A verb that has an object.

Tom kicked the ball. (*kick = verb, ball = object*)
Bill loses his temper. (*loses = verb, temper = object*)

Intransitive A verb that does not have an object.

The children laughed.
Mother sighed heavily.

Voices of Verbs

Active Voice The subject of the verb does the action.

The children went to school.
Tom broke the window.

Passive Voice The subject is affected by the action.

The window was broken by Tom.

Participles

Participles are forms of the verb that end in –ing for the present participle and –ed for past participle.

*I am **reading** my book.*
*The children **played** football.*

Gerunds

Formed by adding –ing to the verb.
Gerunds act as subjects or objects in a sentence.

I love fishing.
Aunt Deirdre enjoys singing in the choir.

Auxiliary Verbs – come before the verb in the sentence and support the verb.

can, could, do, may, might, ought, used to.

Can I go to the park?
Sarah could speak very well.
Do you know how to read?
May I have the next dance?
I might go out tonight.
James ought to look for a job.
I used to bake every day.

5. Adverbs

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

Adverb modifying a verb:

Tony walked **slowly** down the street.

Adverb modifying an adjective:

Susan is **very** clever.

Adverb modifying another adverb:

Mother spoke **quite** well.

Types of adverbs

Time	The family left for Spain yesterday .
Place	Father parked the car there .
Manner	Tom played enthusiastically with his friends.
Degree	I did quite well in the test.
Reason	Why did the man lose his job?
Condition	I will come to the party if you buy me a new dress.
Concession	Though we argue, we are still friends.
Frequency	Father always arrives on time.

Comparison of Adverbs

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
slow	slower	slowest
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
badly	worse	worst

6. Prepositions

Prepositions show a relationship between a noun or pronoun and the rest of the sentence. They relate to the nouns or pronouns that follow them.

*My shoes are **under** the bed.
Amy threw her books **on** the floor.
There is a rainbow **above** our house.*

7. Conjunctions

Conjunctions join words, phrases and sentences together.

Types of conjunction

Co-ordinating: and, but, or, for, yet

*My mother **and** I went shopping.
I like fish **but** I hate chips.*

Subordinating: as, because, if, since

*We were late **because** the car broke down.*

8. Interjections

Interjections express surprise, astonishment or other strong emotions.

*Help!
Bravo!
Well done!
Ouch!*

MORE GRAMMAR

Definitions

Letters: There are 5 vowels and 21 consonants in the alphabet.

Vowels: a, e, i, o, u.

Consonants: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.

Phrase: A group of words which do not contain a finite verb.

*The boy **with the red shirt**.*

Clause: A group of words or phrases which do contain a finite verb.
There are two types of clauses:

Main clause and Subordinate clause

We came home because it was late.

Main clause: We came home

Subordinate clause: because it was late.

Sentence: A group of words that express a complete meaning.
A sentence can be a statement, question, command or exclamation.

I enjoy reading books. [statement]

Where is Tom? [question]

Come here now. [command]

Watch out! [exclamation]

Paragraph: A group of sentences that refer to the same meaning.

Articles – Determiners

The Definite Article or Determiner
Used before a specific object or person.

the dog in the red collar

the boy who lives there.

An / a Indefinite Article or Determiner
Used to refer to any one kind of person or thing.

a dog

an apple

A and *an* are only used with singular countable nouns.
We use *a* before consonants.
We use *an* before vowels.
We use *an* before words that start with a silent *h*.

an hour
an honest man

Sentence Structure

Every sentence is made up of two basic parts: Subject and Predicate.

The subject is the person or thing doing the action.
The predicate describes the action.

The children played tennis after school.

Subject: The children
Predicate: played tennis after school

Types of Sentences

There are three types of sentence: simple, compound and complex.

Simple Sentences

I like reading.
Where is the school?
Come with me.
Look out, he's behind you!

Compound Sentences use conjunctions to join two or more simple sentences.

Sarah visited me today and we went to the cinema.

Complex Sentences contain one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

The boy who won the competition had studied hard

Main clause: The boy had studied hard.
Subordinate clause: who won the competition

Punctuation

Full Stop (.)

Indicates the end of a sentence.
Also used after abbreviaons.

*We were late for school.
It is 5 p.m. and time for tea.*

Colon (:)

Introduces a list.

*You will need the following books: 'Hard Times',
'Macbeth' and 'Treasure Island.'*

Semicolon (;)

Joins independent clauses in a sentence.
Can also introduce a list of items.

Mother did not speak; she was too angry.

Comma (,)

Separates or encloses parts of a sentence.
Also used to write a list of items.

*My brother, who loves football, is very healthy.
My dress is made of lace, cotton, and silk.*

Question mark (?)

Used for direct questions.

*How much is that cake?
How old are you?*

Exclamation mark (!) Used to express a strong emotion or action.

*Stop!
Help!
Look out!*

Quotation marks (" ") (' ')

Indicate words spoken in the text.

*"Hello," she said.
I'm reading 'Macbeth' at the moment.*

Apostrophe (')

Shows possession of nouns.

*Jane's birthday.
Euan's ball*

Apostrophes can also indicate an omitted letter in a contraction.

<i>I don't know.</i>	<i>(don't = do not)</i>
<i>It's raining</i>	<i>(it's = it is)</i>
<i>We're coming.</i>	<i>(we're = we are)</i>

Parentheses () Separates a comment from the rest of the text.

I really studied hard (as you suggested) for my exam.

If you enjoyed this free lesson, **join www.Lesson-Library.com now!**

At just £40 for a whole year, you get over 6000 lessons with **more added every week.**

You can even request material on **any** subject and grade, and we'll write it – **at no extra charge!**